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OCCHIUTI ROHLICEK & TSAO, LLP				EXAMINER
10 FAWCETT STREET				ADDY, ANTHONY S
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138				ART UNIT
				PAPER NUMBER
				2617
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/586,230	Applicant(s) LI, RONGGAO
	Examiner ANTHONY S. ADDY	Art Unit 2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 August 2009.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,2 and 5-8 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,2 and 5-8 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on August 31, 2009. **Claims 3-4** has been cancelled. **Claims 1, 2 and 5-8** are now pending in the present application.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to **claims 1, 2 and 5-8** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Priority

3. Should applicant desire to obtain the benefit of foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) prior to declaration of an interference, a certified English translation of the foreign application must be submitted in reply to this action. 37 CFR 41.154(b) and 41.202(e).

Failure to provide a certified translation may result in no benefit being accorded for the non-English application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

5. **Claims 1, 6 and 7** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Cohen et al., U.S. Patent Number 7,299,349 (hereinafter Cohen)** and **Aitken et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,947,743 (hereinafter Aitken)** and further in view of **Koponen et al., U.S. Publication Number 2004/0235503 A1 (hereinafter Koponen)**.

Regarding **claim 1**, Cohen teaches a method for implementing a Push service, the method comprising: a Push Initiator (601) sending a Push message to a Short Message Service Center (609) through a Push Proxy Gateway (PPG) (604) (see col. 8, lines 47-52, col. 10, lines 24-29 and Fig. 6); and delivering the push message to a mobile station (e.g., *wireless device 603*) (see col. 10, lines 16-21 and Fig. 6).

Cohen fails to explicitly teach the Short Message Service Center segmenting the Push message to obtain a group of short messages, and scheduling the group of short messages in a transaction mode and delivering them to a mobile station; after receiving the group of short messages, the mobile station recombining them into an integral message.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Aitken teaches a method of transferring short messages between non-compatible networks, wherein a short message gateway comprises a gateway function (SMGF) for segmentation of messages if a network has a shorter maximum message length than another network (i.e., *reads on the claimed limitations of the Short Message Service Center segmenting the Push message*) (see col. 2, lines 5-9 & 52-54). For example, Aitken teaches in order to facilitate the delivery of short messages of length greater than 128 octets from an IMT-2000 SMSC to a subscriber in a PDC network, the short message is segmented into lengths of 128 octets or shorter and delivered as two separate short messages (i.e., *reads on the claimed limitations of segmenting the Push message to obtain a group of short messages*), and these two short messages will then be re-assembled on the PDC handset (i.e., *reads on the claimed limitations of scheduling the group of short messages in a transaction mode and delivering them to a mobile station; after receiving the group of short messages, the mobile station recombining them into an integral message*) (see col. 5, lines 13-30).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Cohen with the teachings of Aitken to include a method of the Short Message Service Center segmenting the Push message to obtain a group of short messages, and scheduling the group of short messages in a transaction mode and delivering them to a mobile station; after receiving the group of short messages, the mobile station recombining them into an integral message, in order to convert short messages to an appropriate message length format before transmission to ensure message delivery to subscriber handsets with short message length limitations as taught by Aitken (see col. 2, lines 5-9 & 52-54 and col. 5, lines 13-21).

Cohen in view of Aitken fails to explicitly teach wherein if all the short messages of the group obtained by segmenting are sent successfully in a predetermined time, the Short Message Service Center returns an Acknowledgment Message to the PPG, and the PPG sends a Result Notify Message to the Push Initiator according to the Acknowledgement Message, and if any one of the short messages of the group obtained by segmenting is sent unsuccessfully in a predetermined time, the Short Message Service Center returns a Submission Failure Message to the PPG, and the PPG sends a Result Notify Message to the Push Initiator according to the Submission Failure Message.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Koponen teaches a method and apparatus for processing SMS and corresponding messages wherein when the Short Message Service Centre (SMS centre) forwards a message to a mobile terminal, the SMS centre may send an acknowledgement to the SMS-gateway, which forwards the acknowledgment to the service provider (see p. 4 [0038, lines 1-7] and fig. 4a). According to Koponen, the acknowledgment informs about a successful or an unsuccessful transmission of the message (see p. 4 [0038]).

Koponen further teaches the SMS centre splits the messages and submits them in pieces and the mobile terminals concatenate the pieces of a message automatically (see p. 3 [0035]), thus showing that the message is segmented at the SMS centre and recombined into an integral message at the mobile terminal upon delivery.

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Cohen and Aitken with Koponen to include a method, comprising the SMS centre returning a Submission Response Message, in order for a service provider to know whether a mobile terminal successfully or unsuccessfully received a forwarded message as taught by Koponen (see p. 4 [0038]).

Regarding **claim 6**, the combination of Cohen, Aitken and Koponen teaches all the limitations of claim 1. The combination of Cohen, Aitken and Koponen further teaches a method, wherein said Short Message Service Center (609) is specially used to bear a Push service (see *Cohen*, col. 10, lines 24-29 and Fig. 6).

Regarding **claim 7**, the combination of Cohen, Aitken and Koponen teaches all the limitations of claim 6. The combination of Cohen, Aitken and Koponen further teaches a method, wherein said SMSC (609) is arranged separately or integrated in a WAP Gateway (see *Cohen*, col. 10, lines 24-29 and Fig. 6).

6. **Claim 2** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Cohen et al., U.S. Patent Number 7,299,349 (hereinafter Cohen)** and **Aitken et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,947,743 (hereinafter Aitken)** and in view of **Koponen et al., U.S. Publication Number**

2004/0235503 A1 (hereinafter Koponen) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of **Boyle et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,138,158 (hereinafter Boyle).**

Regarding **claim 2**, the combination of Cohen, Aitken and Koponen teaches all the limitations of claim 1. The combination of Cohen, Aitken and Koponen fails to explicitly teach a method, wherein said transaction mode refers to continuously sending in a predetermined time a group of short messages obtained by segmenting, and resending one or more one of the messages when they are sent unsuccessfully.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Boyle teaches a method for implementing a push service, wherein an encoded PUSH PDU is segmented into pieces of message fragments, and the message fragments are successively and individually sent to a client device (*i.e., reads on the claimed limitations of “wherein said transaction mode refers to continuously sending in a predetermined time a group of short messages obtained by segmenting”*) (see col. 16, lines 3-8 and Fig. 8C; steps 743 & 751). According to Boyle, if no acknowledgment for any of the message fragments is received, then the message system resends the message fragment until an acknowledgement is received (see col. 16, lines 8-11 and Fig. 8C; step 767) (*i.e., reads on the claimed limitations of “resending one or more one of the messages when they are sent unsuccessfully”*).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Cohen, Aitken and Koponen with the teachings of Boyle to include a method, wherein said transaction mode refers to continuously sending in a predetermined time a group of short messages obtained by segmenting, and resending one or more one of the messages when they are sent unsuccessfully, in order to ensure that messages

with length limitations are delivered to a client device successfully as taught by Boyle (see col. 15, line 64 through col. 16, line 21).

7. **Claim 5** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Cohen et al., U.S. Patent Number 7,299,349 (hereinafter Cohen)** and **Aitken et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,947,743 (hereinafter Aitken)** and in view of **Koponen et al., U.S. Publication Number 2004/0235503 A1 (hereinafter Koponen)** as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of **Vance, Jr. et al., U.S. Patent Number 7,043,264 (hereinafter Vance)**.

Regarding **claim 5**, the combination of Cohen, Aitken and Koponen teaches all the limitations of claim 1. The combination of Cohen, Aitken and Koponen fails to explicitly teach a method, wherein after sending the Push message to the Short Message Service Center, the PPG suspends the present transaction to wait for the processing result thereof from the Short Message Service Center and continues to process the next transaction.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Vance teaches a messaging server sends an SMS message through a Short Message Service Center (SMSC) to a client device, and if a response is not received, the messaging server lets the SMSC handle sending the message to the client and passively wait for a response (see col. 5, line 67 through col. 6, line 5). According to Vance, since SMS is a store and forward system the SMSC ensures the timely delivery of messages to the client, and the SMSC has the ability to detect that the client is not available and will deliver any waiting messages when the client becomes available (see col. 6, lines 6-13), thus one of ordinary skill in the art recognizes it would have been obvious for the PPG to suspend a current

transaction and continue to process the next transaction till an acknowledgement is received from an SMSC to efficiently utilize network bandwidth resources.

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Cohen, Aitken and Koponen with the teachings of Vance to include a method, wherein after sending the Push message to the Short Message Service Center, the PPG suspends the present transaction to wait for the processing result thereof from the Short Message Service Center and continues to process the next transaction, in order to efficiently utilize network bandwidth resources and to reliably deliver messages to a client in as close to real time as taught by Vance (see col. 6, lines 3-13 & 43-48).

8. **Claim 8** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Cohen et al., U.S. Patent Number 7,299,349 (hereinafter Cohen)** and **Aitken et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,947,743 (hereinafter Aitken)** and in view of **Koponen et al., U.S. Publication Number 2004/0235503 A1 (hereinafter Koponen)** as in view of **Boyle et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,138,158 (hereinafter Boyle)** as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of **Vance, Jr. et al., U.S. Patent Number 7,043,264 (hereinafter Vance)**.

Regarding **claim 8**, the combination of Cohen, Aitken, Koponen and Boyle teaches all the limitations of claim 2. The combination of Cohen, Aitken, Koponen and Boyle fails to explicitly teach a method, wherein after sending the Push message to the Short Message Service Center, the PPG suspends the present transaction to wait for the processing result thereof from the Short Message Service Center and continues to process the next transaction.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Vance teaches a messaging server sends an SMS message through a Short Message Service Center (SMSC) to a client device, and if a response is not received, the messaging server lets the SMSC handle sending the message to the client and passively wait for a response (see col. 5, line 67 through col. 6, line 5). According to Vance, since SMS is a store and forward system the SMSC ensures the timely delivery of messages to the client, and the SMSC has the ability to detect that the client is not available and will deliver any waiting messages when the client becomes available (see col. 6, lines 6-13), thus one of ordinary skill in the art recognizes it would have been obvious for the PPG to suspend a current transaction and continue to process the next transaction till an acknowledgement is received from an SMSC to efficiently utilize network bandwidth resources.

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Cohen, Aitken, Koponen and Boyle with the teachings of Vance to include a method, wherein after sending the Push message to the Short Message Service Center, the PPG suspends the present transaction to wait for the processing result thereof from the Short Message Service Center and continues to process the next transaction, in order to efficiently utilize network bandwidth resources and to reliably deliver messages to a client in as close to real time as taught by Vance (see col. 6, lines 3-13 & 43-48).

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Delaney et al., U.S. Patent Number 7,299,050 discloses methods and systems for generating, distributing and screening commercial content.

Shaheen et al., U.S. Publication Number 2005/002407 A1 discloses method and apparatus for delivery of data-based/voice services over piconets and wireless LANs (WLANS) coupled to 3GPP devices including protocol architecture and information elements relating to short message services (SMS) over WLANs.

Garnero et al., U.S. Publication Number 2006/0084451 A1 discloses method and apparatus for routing short messages in mobile telephone networks.

Mamas, U.S. Publication Number 2004/0254993 A1 discloses wireless messaging services using publish/subscriber systems.

Wright, U.S. Publication Number 2006/0199597 A1 discloses system and method for providing a proxy in a short message service (SMS) environment.

Byers et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,928,290 discloses method and apparatus for network-assisted automatic confirmation of short message service delivery.

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANTHONY S. ADDY whose telephone number is (571)272-7795. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur 8:00am-6:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Edouard can be reached on 571-272-7603. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/A. S. A./
Examiner, Art Unit 2617

/Patrick N. Edouard/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617